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CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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TERMS:

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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Friday,	4 51	7 8	
3 Saturday,	4 50	7 9	*For June, 1837.*
4 Sunday,	4 49	7 10	D. H. M.
5 Monday,	4 50	7 10	New 3 2 23 morn.
6 Tuesday,	4 49	7 11	First 11 5 9 morn.
7 Wednesday,	4 49	7 11	Full 18 10 31 morn.
8 Thursday,	4 49	7 11	Last 25 12 58 morn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THREE HOMES.

"Where is thy home?" I asked a child,
Who in the morning air
Was twisting flowers most sweet and mild
In garlands for her hair;
"My home," the happy heart replied,
Smiling in childish glee,
"Is on the sunny mountain side,
"Where soft winds wander free."
O! blessings fall on artless youth,
And all its rosy hours,
When every word is joy and truth,
And treasures live in flowers!

"Where is thy home?" I asked of one
Who bent with flushing face,
To hear a warrior's tender tone
In the wild woods secret place:
She spoke not, but her varying cheek
The tale might well impart;
The home of her young spirit meek
Was in a kindred heart.
Ah! souls that well might soar above,
To earth will fondly cling,
And build their hopes on human love,
That light and frugal thing.

"Where is thy home, thou lonely man?"
I asked a pilgrim gray,
Who come with furrowed brow and wan,
Slow musing on his way;
He paused, and with a solemn mien
Uprear'd his holy eyes,
"The land I seek thou ne'er hast seen,
"My home is in the skies!"
O! blest—thrice blest the heart must be
To whom such thoughts are given,
That walk from worldly fetters free,
Its only home is heaven!

From the Portland Journal.

An Elopement.

'Frank I am going to be married.'

'To be what, Bob?"

'Married.'

'Married Bob?'

'Married, why not? and to-morrow evening.'

'Who can be such a fool?'

I spoke rather thoughtless to be sure but it was so natural. Bob was a clever fellow,—one of that class of people who lend umbrellas and penknives, ect., a very good natured fellow was Bob. And every body called him a good natured fellow but every body said as they called him so, 'what a pity he had not a little more sense.' He would do any thing for you, and you might do any thing for him, and as for his being offended, it was something he never dreamed of and in fact people said he did not know enough to be offended—a very malicious observation, undoubtedly; but one that somehow gained wonderous credit. I was at a loss to imagine who Bob could have imposed upon so much as to persuade to become his wife, and ran through the whole list of nursery maids and milliners' apprentices that I had ever seen, without being able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. I spoke therefore my conclusion. I said, 'Who can be such a fool?'

'Fool,' said Bob, without comprehending my remark other than a general one, 'You don't think a lady a fool for being married do you?'

'Only under particular circumstances,' I replied.

'But there are difficulties in the way,'

'I should think there might be.'

'And I rely upon you to assist me.'

'Rely, my dear Bob, I would do almost any thing to oblige you, but don't think I could persuade a lady to marry you. I am not eloquent. Besides I have a conscience'—

'Oh, she has consented.—but her father—these fathers, you know, are always in the way—I have not asked him but she says it will be of no use and so we must elope. To-morrow evening is the appointed time, and you, I am sure will not refuse us your assistance.'

I concluded if any lady was foolish enough to run away with Bob I should not be to blame for assisting them to do it handsomely. I also quieted my conscience by thinking if things looked very bad, I would carry the fair enamerato to the insane hospital and send for her friends. So I consented.

'I will assist you, Bob.'

'Thank you; I will call and arrange matters with you in the morning. Good evening.'

Good evening, but stop one moment; who is the lady?"

'Did'nt I tell you? Mariana F———.'

I was glad that it was evening, and Bob could not see my face. I think it must have turned all colors. I leaned against the house for support. Could it be possible! Mariana F———, *my* Mariana; she whose devoted slave I had been for six mortal weeks—to whom I had written reams of red hot letters—(there is the true secret of the surplus revenue)—for whose sake I had given up smoking, and gone to church with the regularity of the sextoo, merely to look upon her pretty face; to whom I had sworn more vows than I could ever perform, could I live to be the age of Methuselah—whom for six weeks I had flirted with all the morning,—danced with all the evening, and serenaded half the night. She, of all others, to jilt me—to elope—to runaway, and with such a fellow as Bob,—a fool, an idiot. Alas! they say

"Jove laughs at lovers perjuries."

The old fellow must keep up a terrible giggling. I went home melancholy, as may well be imagined; it is no slight thing to a sensitive man, like me, to be jilted, after six weeks honest and faithful courtship. I doubted in what way to commit suicide. Arsenic is so very disagreeable; hanging is so abominable vulgar;—and as for stabbing and sticking, that is too much like the way they kill calves and sheep.

At ten o'clock, I stood with George F. Mariana's brother, and my most particular friend.

'George, I am going to kill myself.'

'You had better not, Frank—take a glass of wine.'

'Before this night closes I shall be a dead man.'

Then you'll be sorry for it before morning, take my word for it—capital wine this—imported it myself.'

'George you are my most particular friend.'

'Can't deny that Frank, but I don't see what that has do with your killing yourself; unless indeed, you want me for an executor, or a bearer—I will serve with all my heart, in either capacity.'

'George was you ever serious?

'Yes, when my horses ran away, and left me to walk nine miles in the rain. I can put on a long face now if you particularly desire it. There; see what a dolorous expression; I should do credit to the deaconship. Quick—out with your tale of tribulation, for I can't keep my face screwed up in this manner long.'

'You are aware George, of the peculiar situation in which I stand, in relation to Mariana. Circumstances have occurred, which convince me that I have been most cruelly deceived; life is no longer desirable or hardly endurable.'

'Fudge! find another girl, I can show you one worth a dozen of her. You allude I suppose to the affair of Bob.'

'I do, but I was not aware that you knew any thing about it.'

'Yes; they have made me their *confidante*. I am to provide the horses. Bob says you have promised to be groomsman—I would have taken the office myself, but it will not do for me to be known in the affair. It would be deemed uncivil for you to kill yourself just before the wedding Frank.'

'And is it possible that Mariana has confided this to you? Did she say nothing of me?

Oh yes! she said something about you—wished you much happiness: very sorry to disappoint you; and really valued your friendship,—and all that kind of thing, you know. I told her you would not care a cent; would be glad to get rid of her—and really Frank, I did not think you would be so much troubled, by so trifling an affair; I have a dozen lady loves, and you shall have your choice of them.

I thanked my friend for his generosity, but he evidently did not understand my feelings.

'To bear is to conquer our fate.' Strange as it may seem I resolved to accept the invitation of Bob, to be present at the wedding—to reproach the faithless fair one for inconstancy, even before the altar—and after having shown my generosity and magnanimity by giving her up, when I couldn't help it, I would commit suicide at my leisure.

The clock struck nine; and I stood at the appointed place two squares off—we did not dare to go nearer on account of the noise. Bob had gone for the lady; he soon appeared with her leaning on his arm. She was closely muffled in her cloak, and her veil was down. She passed me without recognition, though the street lamp shone in my face, and I was so near that I touched her dress. I thought she seemed taller than she ever did before, and her step was unusually heavy. 'Dreadfully agitated,' whispered Bob, as she entered the carriage 'hasn't spoken a word since she left the house. I closed the door and mounted the box with the driver, for the double purpose of pointing out the way, and leaving the lovers to an uninterrupted *tete-a-tete*. We lashed over the pavement at a killing pace; the hoofs of our horses struck fire at every bound. I pulled out a box of loco focos and lighted a cigar. There is nothing in the world for a broken heart, like tobacco; I grew easier at every puff, and my heart lightened with every whiff of smoke that rose gracefully over my head. In a couple of hours we arrived at our place of destination. 'Still agitated,' whisperd Bob, as he descended the steps, 'she has not said a word while we have been in the coach; and considering what a talker she is, it is wonderful.'

We were too early by near an hour, and after some consultation, Bob concluded to go for the clergyman, and leave the bride elect in my charge, having first conducted her into the house. I walked beneath her window tossed by a thousand emotions. At one time I resolved to conduct myself with stoic indifference, and see her given to another; then I half determined to rush into the room where she was and claim her as my own. I heard her bell ring, and in a few minutes I saw a servant enter her room with something on a waiter. I continued walking before her windows, till at last I could restrain myself no longer—she might have fainted I thought. I entered the house, and put a trembling hand on the latch of her door; it yielded to the pressure, and I stood in the presence, of the 'lost love of mine.' Good Heavens! as I live, there sat a lady with her feet on the table, a cigar in her mouth, and a glass of smoking hot whiskey punch beside her.

'What in the name of wonder does this mean?

Ah Frank, I thought you had committed suicide,' answered the familiar voice of my friend George F., escaping through the wilderness of bonnets, caps and tabs.

'George explain yourself!'

'I think my situation explains itself; you see your friend Bob has eloped with me, we shall in all probability be married in an hour.'

'I wish him joy of his bride, with all my heart, but I do not understand, will the fair lady condescend to give me an explanation?'

'Why the truth is, Frank, some one persuaded Bob—who you know is the greatest fool alive—that Mariana was very much taken with his pretty face. In consequence he wrote her a note—I saw it, I frequently peep into Mari's letters—(don't look so grave, Frank; I never read any of yours, too abominably long—too dull and silly)—I answered it in her name and in the prettiest crow quill you ever saw. That brought a reply from the gallant Bob. In a few days we had an elopement regularly contrived. The poor fellow never suspected any thing, for although Mariana refused to see him whenever he called, and scarcely nodded to him in the street I explained all in my letters, and he was perfectly satisfied. The rest you know, and here I am; and now Frank,' taking the cigar out of his mouth, and finishing his punch at a draught, 'don't you think I make an excellent lady?—Rather too tall for Mari's dress to be sure, but short frocks are all the fashion.'

I did not wait for the ardent lover to return but hastened homewards. 'If you still conclude to commit suicide,' said George, as I turned away, 'leave me your watch!'

From the Tuscahonian.

SINGULAR AND VERY NOVEL CIRCUMSTANCE.

A young planter in the upper part of the State, lately married a beautiful and highly intellectual lady, after the *honey moon* had passed, he was pained to observe that his young bride looked thoughtful at times, and appeared to suffer much *ennui!* Thinking this might be caused by the absence of female companions, he induced several young ladies, relatives to make his house their home, in hopes thereby to render her completely happy. This arrangement had not the desired effect. His beloved, though apparently joyous and cheerful, while conversing with him, as soon as the conversation *lagged*, relapsed into the melancholy mood. Surprised at this, he fell to pondering the cause; and after a lengthy reflection, he came to the determination of sending to New York for a piano, to be forwarded by the first ship bound to Natchez, Vixburg, or Grand Gulph. Well, the Musical companion at length arrived—and a splendid one it was—of beautiful mahogany, ornamented and polished, to the value of a $500 bank note. And then it discoursed such ravishing melody, as the snowy fingers of the young bride pressed the keys! The young planter was in raptures! and congratulated himself on having procured the identical one thing needful to his angel's complete felicity. Poor man! he paid but a poor compliment to his amiable partner's intellect, if he thought she could contentedly pass her leisure hours in strumming a piano forte! He was mistaken. Though "music hath charms," like love, it is not the only desideratum in the world—for a while it pleases the ear and touches the heart, but ministers not to the mind! The lady but seldom courted Apollo, and her husband had the mortification of feeling that he had not yet made his domicile a paradise to "her he adored." At last to solve the riddle of her discontent, he asked her if she did not at times regret having entered the marriage state? "Oh, no indeed!" she replied with earnestness—"never for a moment, have I been more than your happy wife, but———sometimes———" "What sometimes what do'rest?" "If I must tell you then—*sometimes I regret that you don't take the newspapers!—Pa takes half a dozen.*"

Cure for a Passionate Temper.—A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker, respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into court, a proceeding the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and enquired of the servant if his master was at home.—The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called aloud from the top of the stairs, 'Tell that rascal I am not at home.' The Quaker, looking up towards him, calmly said, 'Well, friend, God put thee in a better mind.' The merchant, struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right and he wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, 'I have one question to ask you—how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions to bear my abuse! 'Friend,' replied the Quaker, 'I will tell thee: I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sin, and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always speak aloud, and I thought if I could control my voice, I should suppress my passion. I therefore made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key: and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper.' The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every body else may do, was benefited by the example.

Singular Occurrence between two Barbers.—On Sunday evening last a showily dressed young man, evidently intoxicated, rolled into a barber's shop in John-street, Provost street, City road, and throwing himself into the customer's chair, desired that he might be shaved. While this was going on he fell fast asleep, and the barber having finished the shaving, considered that he might cut the young gentleman's hair, the luxuriant curls of which were speedily reduced to a very short crop, and having used every endeavor to awaken the young man (who was labouring under the effects of good liquor,) for the purpose of obtaining payment, without effect the barber thought it prudent to call in a policeman, and he was ultimately taken to the station house; and on Monday morning when restored to his sober senses, he was informed of the charge made for shaving and cutting hair. "Cutting hair;" he roared out; "cutting hair!" and then clasped his head in an agony and pulled off a wig, which presented a woful appearance, being denuded of its curls and fair proportions. He now broke out into the most ludicrous lamentations; and it shortly appeared that he was a journeyman hair dresser at the west end of the town; that he had made the wig himself, and had given 6s an ounce for the hair, in order to cut a swell (as he called it) in the shop. The John-street barber was sent for, and a very laughable scence took place between them. The journeyman hair dresser's abuse was unmeasured, while the other barber declared neither he nor any one else could have discovered the "gentleman's" hair to be false. The charge ended in the journeyman hair dresser's discharge, and the John-street barber giving up his claim for cutting and shaving which amounted to 4d.

A Good Hint.—If a man of 21 years of age began to save a dollar a week, and put it to interest every year he would have at 31 years of age, $650; at 41, $1890; at 51, 3,680; at 61, $6,150; at 71, $11,500.—When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances may do for his family by these sums we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers of one dollar a week.

Affirmative Love Making.—The courtship of the last but one Earl of Pomfret, and the heiress he afterwards married, was conducted after the following fashion:—"Do you like buttered toast?"—"Yes."—"Buttered on both sides?"—"Yes."—"So do I; don't you think we had better be married?"—"Yes." The lady's fourth "yes" was pronounced before the altar.

Butter.—When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put in the cream, the butter will come from much less churning. When *Soap* is to be made, if a little soap be put in the ley and grease, the soap will be made by a considerable less boiling.

Seizure of his Britannic Majesty's Sloop Leveret.—The Leveret, a ten gun brig, commanded by Capt. Bosanquet, being in the Mozambique channel in the early part of Dec. last, heard that a large slaver had just arrived on the coast, and on the 25th of that month discovered her lying at anchor in a small bay. The slaver refusing to hold communication with the brig an action commenced. So desperate was the resistance the slaver made, that the Leveret, hauled off twice to repair damages, and at length, after having one man killed, and five or six wounded, among whom was her master, succeeded in taking possession of her. The exact loss of the slaver, which mounted twenty-seven guns, and carried 70 or 80 men was not mentioned, but must have been considerable. A large quantity of dollars, intended for the purchase of slaves, was found and removed to the Leveret, which proceeded to a Portuguese settlement near Mozambique. The Governor of this place demanded that the slaver should be given up, which being refused by Capt. Bosanquet, a large battery, under which the Leveret lay, suddenly opened upon her and obliged her to haul down her colours. Immediate possession was taken by the Portuguese, of the Leveret and slaver, and the prize dollars removed to the Fort. After holding possession of the Leveret eight days, she was delivered up, and Captain Bosanquet, immediately returned to Simon's Bay. The moment the Thalia arrived (and she was daily expected) Admiral Campbell intended to proceed to the Mozambique with all the squadron he could muster, and little doubt is entertained, by those who know the decided character of the admiral, that ample reprisals will be made for this unprecedented insult on the English flag.—*Madras Herald Dec.* 28.

Remedy for Influenza.—The disorder being one of obstruction of perspiration, and of the customary evacuations, the proper remedies ought to be administered without delay on the first appearance of the usual symptoms; the action of the skin is to be restored by an early application of the hot bath, or by the use of sudorific diluents, as hot tea, barley broth, treacle, posset, mulled and spiced wine, or that which is best of all, a basin of warm gruel at bed time, well sweetened, and containing from twenty to twenty-five drops of antimonial wine, and ten or twelve drops of laudanum. The bowels are to be well attended to;—and all intemperance in eating and drinking, as well as exposure to damp and night air ought to be carefully avoided.

New City.—Our enterprising fellow-citizen, John C. McLemore, Esq. is about to lay off a City on an extensive scale, at old *Fort Pickering*, on the Mississippi river, about 2 miles below Memphis, in Shelby county, Tennessee. It is understood that the surveys will be commenced the present week, and that the plan of the new City of Pensacola will be adopted.

A Rail Road, about two and a half miles in length, which the proprietor of the new city designs to construct at his individual expense, will connect with the La Grange and Memphis Rail Road. The city will present a front on the Mississippi river of about one mile including the old Fort, and the well known Memphis Race track.—*La Grange Whig.*

A Venerable Pullet!—We saw, the other day at Mr. John Herrington's in Houston county, a *Hen*, which we were assured could not be less than 16 years old!—Though blind in one eye, and almost sightless in the other, she picks up corn with considerable facility—sometimes, however missing the kernel she aims at, and sticking her bill, which is almost worn off, into the ground. This venerable biddy bobbles about amongst her numerous progeny, and as they cluck, cackle and crow in her presence, she rustles her feathers, rolls up her eyeballs, and assumes an air of vast consequence. This aged bird, has in her time laid a prodigious number of eggs, and reared more warriors, we venture to say, than any hen in Georgia. Last year she laid four or five eggs, which however had no shell; and since then has given up laying as well as hatching. She is still a favorite on the land, and is nightly assisted to her roost, from which she descends late the next morning.—*Macon Tel.*

Rich Men's Wages.—Two neighbours met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to take my property, and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No indeed." "What then will you get." "Why I get—"

The reason why many people know comparatively nothing, is because they never can bear to hear any thing.

Late From Texas.

From the *N. O. Tropic American*, May 8.

Through the politeness of Col. Hill, from the Texian army, we are furnished with a slip from the Velasco Herald, the contents of which will be found below. The Natchez will make short work of the *noble Don's* squadron, if she goes on in this way. The poor Mexicans are between two fires—what will they do?

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

VELASCO HERALD OFFICE, }
Friday, April 21, 1837. }

GLORIOUS NEWS.

On this day, the anniversary of the glorious battle of San Jacinto, the U. S. sloop of war Natchez with the Mexican brig of war Gen. Urrea in charge, (as a Pirate) captured off the Brazos bar. She recaptured the schr. Louisiana, and sent her back to N. Orleans; sunk a Mexican armed brig and schr. off Brazos, St. Jago; landed passed midshipman Kingsly, who communicated the above information:—upon his return on board the Natchez, she got under way and sailed in search of the two brigs and schooners which appeared off this place on Monday last.

We learn from this source that Tampico is in possession of the insurgents. A French fleet was off Tobasco and Tampico demanding indemnification for the forced loan and insults offered the French citizens at Matamoras, which, if not complied with immediately, satisfaction would be taken at those cannon's mouth. The French have sent to the West Indies for the remainder of their fleet, with the intention of blockading all the Mexican ports on the Gulf, unless the above requisitions are instantly complied with.

The celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of San Jacinto, was got up in a very interesting style by the officers and soldiers of this port. The manœuvreing of the soldiers was scarcely inferior to what might have been expected from the experienced soldiers of the U. S. army, and the officers evinced skill in tactics and dignity in commanding, deserving the greatest credit and applause.

A salute of 13 guns was fired from the fort, and two guns from the brig Sam Houston, on the departure of the Natchez.

A ship from the New Orleans Bulletin of May 18, contains the following.

From the Velasco Herald, of May 11.

Our Congress is now in session, and matters of importance, will no doubt, be transacted during the present and next month.

There is a rumor that Santa Anna has been restored to power in Mexico, and that the Independence of Texas had been acknowledged by that Government. It was reported here that several Mexicans had arrived at head quarters, from Mexico, with a flag of truce and official papers containing the above intelligence. Capt. Joseph Powell, we understand, passed through Brazoria, on Tuesday last, on his way to the town of Houston, with the papers alluded to in his possession, and one or two of the Mexicans in company. We do not feel willing to say much on the subject until we hear something more, and that better authenticated.

If we continue at proper intervals to have such seasons as we had yesterday and the evening before, our farmers cannot fail to have a large quantity of corn and other produce to dispose of, for which they will have ready sale, and receive the "ready money" the ensuing fall.

The Congress of Texas commenced a second session at Houston, on the 13th inst. The government have taken steps to negotiate the bonds for a loan of five millions,—but we are not informed whether it is expected to negotiate them in the United States or in Europe. Such are the terms offered for this loan, that in times of less commercial embarrassment than these, we think it would not remain long without being taken. Two charters for banking institutions exist in Texas—one with a capital of five millions, the other of one million. It is expected that one or both of these will soon get into operation, and the currency of Texas may speedily become sounder and better than the wretched and delusive system, which has been so badly "*regulated*" in the United States.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

From the N. Bulletin, May 8.

We have dates from Little Rock to the 21st May. The papers are filled with accounts of murders, trials, announcements of candidates, notices of redemption of land, &c. &c. The news from the Choctaw agency given below, is the only item of intelligence worthy of note.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CHOCTAW AGENCY.

CHOCTOW AGENCY, April 21, 1837.

The Indian country on the South-west frontier is filled with Mexican emissaries. Some five or six have been seen among the wild Indians, and have induced them to take up arms against Texas. They have regardless of the treaty, crossed over our line, to meet the wild Indians, and have made a general invitation to our emigrant tribes to join in the contest, offering horses, arms, ammunition, and all the plunder they can take—besides a peaceable possession of Texas if they can succeed in driving off its inhabitants. These invitations, I assure you, have created no little [illegible] among our Indians, many of wh[illegible]r, and are ready for adventur[illegible] little with feelings of *an ardent* [illegible] Tex-

jans—they being a branch of [illegible] family; and if we do not ha[illegible] cautiously on this frontier, it [illegible] to the prompt gathering of a [illegible] at some point on Red River, which [illegible] at present see any sign of. Parties of friendly Indians come in daily complaining of depredations being committed upon them by the wild Indians. Several trading parties (Americans) have been plundered and driven in [illegible] parties by Camanches, who have [illegible] these acts by their Mexican allies. [illegible]ate of things ought not to be.

Anecdotes of the Times.—It is a good sign when people evince a generous confidence in the Banks at this crisis, and it gratifies us to relate two anecdotes highly honorable to the parties.

On Saturday, a widow lady residing at the north end, sent a good three dollar bill of a Boston Bank to a grocery in purchase of some small articles, but the bill was refused by the grocer, and returned. This alarmed the lady, and "the old gentleman in the broad brimmed hat" happening to call upon her a short time after, she offered him $47 all in Boston bills, and told him if he would give her $30 in silver he might have the bills and make the most he could out of them. "The old gentlemen in the broad brimmed hat" said not a word but putting down his cane pulled out his shot bag—(he always carries his specie in a shot bag, marked Baltimore No. 1)—and counted out forty-seven dollars in American halves, which he gave the widow—took the $47 in bills, and placing them in his pocket book walked about his business, without waiting for thanks, abundantly paid in the satisfaction of knowing that he had saved the widow seventeen dollars that some shark might have stolen from her.

The other case was this:—A firm in this city engaged in a mechanical employment, have so managed their affairs as to have a deposite in Bank of $2000. One of the concern was advised, when the suspension of specie was first declared, to draw on it for specie. "No," said he, "rather than do such an act we will sacrifice the whole of it. The Bank is good and our money is safe—we will not set a bad example."—*Boston Transcript.*

Curious Trial.—The Southern Correspondent of the New York Evening Star writes that a strange circumstance, which is the source of some excitement, is about to undergo investigation in Jones county, Georgia. It appears that some eighteen years ago, a lad of that county, about 18 years of age left his home; his father died and left a large property, and he not being heard from, his estate was divided, and his share, some thirty thousand dollars, was divided among those left. Within a few months, he has appeared and laid claim to his property; his mother denies him, and says he is an imposter, as the real person died some time ago in New Orleans, and she paid his funeral expenses. He is to be tried as an imposter. Opinion is equally divided in regard to his identity; some avow he is the man, and others as decidedly contend that he is not. He has the same marks as the supposed dead individual—a scar on one of his legs and a joint of one of his fingers amputated. He relates numerous circumstances connected with his leaving and early youth, and there are many he cannot remember.

City and Country.—There is a kind of wisdom, which we learn from the world, and another kind, which can be acquired in solitude only. In cities we study those around us; but in the retirement of the country we learn to know ourselves. The voice within us is more distinctly audible in the stillness of the place; and the gentler affections of our nature spring up more freshly in its tranquility and sunshine,—nurtured by the healthy principle, which we inhale with the pure air, and invigorated by the genial influences, which descend into the heart from the quiet of the sylvan solitude around, and the soft serenity of the sky above.

Origin of Coffee in the West Indies.—It was owing in some measure to a distinguished French botanist, that we are so abundantly furnished with the coffee berry. Two plants were, under his care, taken to the West Indies, from the Botanic Gardens at Paris, but on the voyage the supply of water became nearly exhausted; this person was so anxious to preserve the plants that he deprived himself of his allowance in order to water the coffee plants. From these two, all the coffee growing in the West Indies has sprung. Formerly coffee could only be got at a great expense from Mocha, in Arabia.—*West India paper.*

Sovereign Remedy for Headache.—A gentleman came into our office the other day, and complained of a violent headache. He sat down by the fire, and after half an hour's conversation, took out his pocket book and paid us his bill for printing last year. When he rose to depart, we inquired if the pain in his head was relieved. He said it was entirely gone. Hence we immediately concluded that paying the printer, was a sovereign remedy for the headache. This remedy is made known to the world free of charge; and alone for the benefit of those persons who are subject to the distressing headache.

A Notary in New York, realized $200 in one week, from protests.

[illegible] PROPHECIES FULFILLED.

[illegible] came in for a large share of a[illegible] on the shivering consequences of the [illegible] the great Statesman of the West. [illegible] and prophetic power were ridi[illegible] the imperations of a disappointed and vindictive politician, not to be regarded [illegible] by the mushroom poetry sprung into existence under the influence of the Treasury. Mark how exactly his predictions have been fulfilled—how true to the letter were his warnings to a fistless, abused and deluded people. The Mobile Advertiser presents an extract from Mr. Clay's speech on the appointing and removing power delivered in the Senate on the 18th of February, 1835. It was on the passage of the bill "to repeal the first and second sections of the act to limit the term of certain officers therein named."

"Mr. Clay thought it extremely fortunate that this subject of Executive patronage came up, at this session, unencumbered by any collateral question. At the last session we had the removal of the Depositer, the Treasury Report sustaining it, and the Protest of the President against the resolution of the Senate. The Bank mingled itself in all our discussions, and the partizans of Executive power availed themselves of the prejudices which had been artfully excited against that institution, to deceive and blind the people as to the enormity of Executive pretensions. The Bank has been doomed to destruction and no one now thinks the recharter of it is practicable, or ought to be attempted. I fear, said Mr. Clay, that the people will have just and severe cause to regret its destruction. The administration of it was uncommonly able; and one is at a loss which most to admire, the imperturbable temper or the wisdom of its enlightened President. No country can possibly possess a better general currency than is supplied. The injurous consequences of the sacrifice of this valuable institution *will soon be felt.* There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments, to warn them, by its information and operations, of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying, in seasons of prosperity, will make free and unrestrained emissions. All the channels of circulation will become gorged. Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistable. Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, *as come it must*, the Banks, acting without concert and without guide, obeying the law of self-preservation, will all at the same time call in her issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, wide spread ruin, and an explosion of the whole banking system, or the establishment of a new Bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

A friend who handed us the above extract, well observes that "what was *prophecy* in 1835, is *fact* in 1837, as far as it goes."—*Rich. Whig.*

THE GOVERNMENT BANKS.

In the Washington Globe of Wednesday night, in a long article deprecating the suspension of specie payments, which particularly bears the impress of being semi-official, we have the following sentiment: "We are of opinion that scarcely any bank will be compelled, and none, we hope will voluntarily embrace the proposition held out in the Intelligencer," (that is, Mr. Smith's proposition advocating the suspension of specie payments.) Now it so happened that, at the very moment that this view of the Administration was promulgated, the directors of the New York banks *had resolved to suspend specie payments.* But this is not all. The Treasury of the United States was *unable to pay specie a whole week before the time that the article in the official journal was published.* The Government itself *was* SEVEN DAYS *in advance of the banks themselves in ability to meet its engagements by the payment of coin.* That such is the case, is clearly demonstrated by the facts which we extract from a letter received in Philadelphia by the express mail, this morning, dated Natchez, May 3d.

"The Treasury drafts on the deposite banks of this city for a large sum in specie *have been refused payment and protested*; for it would not take the funds in Philadelphia and New York, where our banks have remitted bills and checks for collection, exceeding one million of dollars, but required specie here. All this comes of the ignorance and folly which enforced the Treasury Circular, requiring specie for lands in the West, and permitting the duties on imports into the Atlantic cities to be paid in bank notes. The Administration, however, in thus warring against the prosperity of the country, by undertaking to regulate the deposites and currency for party purposes, has dug its own grave, and would bury the country in it also, rather than retract its wicked measures or acknowledge its errors. We anticipate that you must also suspend specie payments to the North, and look with deep anxiety for news by every mail."—*Nat. Gazette.*

Prophecy.—"Do not wage this war against the U. S. Bank," said a celebrated Statesman in Congress—"Nothing but evil can flow from it. Destroy the Bank, and you will see the same consequences that resulted from the destruction of the old National Bank—a vast increase of Banks—boundless issues of *greedy speculation*—then fluctuations—then a fall in the chief staples of the country—then a general apprehension, a loss of confidence, a returning sense of the hollowness of our seeming prosperity—bankruptcies—distress—an urgent demand for money—an unnatural and usurious interest—the ruin of merchants, traders, farmers and mechanics—public works suspended, manufacturers stopped, workmen and laborers by thousands thrown out of employment, and the general wealth transferred from those who have accumulated it by honest industry, to the *vaults of capitalists.*

Since the failure of "the Experiment," the Jackson-men of the 8th Ward in Baltimore held a meeting, and after the rejection of a proposition to *cut down* a Hickory tree which they had planted during the term of the late President, they unanimously agreed *to pull it up by the roots.* Demagogues may read in this event, a lesson upon the fickleness of party idolatry—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Bank of Cape Fear.—We learn, that in consequence of the embarrassed state of the Money Market, the establishment of the contemplated Branches of the Cape Fear Bank at Raleigh and Salisbury, will be suspended for the present. The Act of Assembly, amendatory of the Charter of this Institution, makes the location of two Branches *within a year*, imperative; so that there is no doubt, before the expiration of a year, that the Directors will put them in operation. It would be a great relief to the community, could they be now aided by Bank accommodation: but no one can find fault with the prudence which influences the Bank in its determination.—*Ral. Reg.*

The old State Bank, and Bank of Newbern.—It may not be amiss to remind our readers, that by advertisements of the officers of these Banks, whose charters expired on the 1st January, 1835, all notes not presented for payment on or before the 1st Monday of November next, will be barred of recovery. The legal or equitable right to refuse their payment after that time, has, it is true, been questioned; but it would be well for the holders of such notes to bring them forward at once for redemption. We believe they are paid at the Bank of the State in this town, as well as other points.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Rate of Exchange.—We learn from the Fayetteville Observer, that South Carolina Bank bills are at a discount in that State, of from 5 to 15 per cent. We hope farmers and others in the country; will not be alarmed at the suspension of specie payments by the Banks. They are generally solvent; and the Banks in South Carolina are beyond doubt, all so. Their bills pass as currently in the State, as they did twelve months ago; and all who understand any thing of the State of the Banks, have just as much confidence in them, as they had at that time.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

The Postmaster General recently fined a contractor *ten dollars* for habitual delinquency in carrying the mails, and held up the case, through the Globe, as a solemn warning to all similar offenders. *Prentice* facetiously says, that the trifling nature of the punishment, and the solemnity with which it is announced, reminds him of the sentence lately pronounced on a prisoner by a Boston Judge: "It is the judgment of this Court that you be fined fifty cents, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

It has been questioned, in conversation, whether Congress, convening here on the 1st Monday in September, will consent to sit during the three autumnal months which precede the time fixed by law for the annual meeting of Congress. We do not ourselves believe that they will. It cannot be expected of them, indeed, that they should. They will probably assemble, organize, appoint committees to consider what legislation is immediately necessary and despatch that necessary business as speedily as practicable, and then adjourn to meet again at the usual time, the 1st Monday in December for the discharge of their more laborious and onerous duties. By such an arrangement, the Middle and Eastern members, and the less remote Western and Southern, could return to their families and business for a couple of months; which time the members from a greater distance might spend agreeably in visiting parts of the country East of us heretofore unknown to them.—*Nat. Int.*

Creek and Cherokee Indians.—We are informed, that upwards of 300 Creek Indians, consisting of men, women, and children, have been collected together near Coosawaytee Old Town; and they have been sent, under the order of Gen. Wool, to the Agency near Ross' Landing, to be from thence transported by the Government to their new homes in the West. A portion of these Indians, it is believed, fled from the Creek Nation, during the disturbances in that country last summer, into the mountains of the Cherokee country, to evade an impending chastisement and a speedy removal beyond the Mississippi. Several hundred more of these Indians, it is said, yet remain in the mountains. Captain Derrick and his Company, we understand, are now busily engaged in hunting them up.—*Miners' Recorder, 20th ult.*

Government Oppression!—It would hardly be deemed possible, if the fact were not officially promulgated, that at a moment like this, when the facilities for obtaining specie are effectually cut off, that "the government" should issue peremptory orders to its postmasters, collectors, &c., to receive nothing but specie or the notes of *specie-paying banks* in payment of postages, customs, &c. Are Van Buren, Kendall & Co. resolved to test, by new "*experiments*" the extent of public forbearance? They will soon learn if they persist in their petty acts of despotism, that it has limits!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

"*I told you so.*"—It is amusing to hear the Globe and other Administration papers say "I told you so" in reference to the existing pressure. There is no dexterity in such lies. They told us there was no pressure that an honest man might regret; that gold in a few months would be showered over the country; that Bank rags would entirely disappear—and now, when their bubble explodes, they impudently say "I told you so"!!—*N. Y. Star.*

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Office of the Bee, }
New Orleans, May 11, 1837. }

One of those terrible accidents, but too common on the western rivers, occurred on Tuesday at eight o'clock in the morning, by which about two hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steam boat Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman, left this place on Sunday morning bound to Louisville, and at the time just mentioned, when about 30 miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames, and out of near 200 persons on board, only about 50 or 60 were saved. The fire is believed to have originated from the wood used as fuel being piled up near the boiler. The story of the disaster was related to us by a young man who was a cabin passenger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own escape almost miraculous.

When he awoke he put on his clothes, and leaped into the yawl which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about 40 other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting the stern of the steam boat to the bow of the yawl, and the latter canted over and hung in a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water. All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwarts. In a few minutes about twenty of the crew made their way to the stern of the steam boat and placed themselves in the boat suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the rope which attached the steam boat to the stern of the yawl, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full twenty feet under water.

All that had been hanging [illegible] were missing, except four and the individual [illegible]states the story:—he says when he rose to the surface he found himself under the yawl and she was lying bottom up. Being strong, active and expert at swimming, he worked his way from underneath and mounted on her bottom—where he was soon joined by the four other men who had saved themselves, and in this situation they floated twelve miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertions, saved his wife and two children—one of the children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child—and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There were some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there seemed to have paralized the efforts of the crew and its explosion added to the deep horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board only two of whom were rescued.

From the Louisville Journal.

Senator Walker, we are authorized to say, remarked a few days ago, that Congress, during the very first fortnight of its next session, would set the public mind at rest in regard to the preposterous specie projects that have so long agitated it. He added, that he honestly believed there were but three men in the nation who considered those projects practicable,—and those three were Mr. Benton, Senator Morris of Ohio, and Gen. Jackson.

We are further authorized to state that Senator Nicholas, of Louisiana on his return from Washington City, declared that if Mr. Van Buren should delay the repeal of the Treasury Circular until the next session of Congress, his administration would be broken down. Senator Nicholas further stated, at the same time, that he regarded the pocketing of the Treasury Circular bill by President Jackson, after its passage by such an overwhelming majority through both Houses of Congress, as the grossest act of usurpation ever perpetrated, by any President of the United States.

The Globe wonders why the immense quantity of specie in this country cannot circulate in seasons of pressure like the present, instead of circulating in prosperous times, when there is less occasion for it. The Globe is about as wise (says *Prentice*) as the Negro who broke his shin against a post in a dark night. "I wonder," said Sambo, "why de sun no shine dis dark night, and not always keep shinning in de day time when dere's no need of him."

Something New.—The great "Globe" has taken a new motto; and what does the reader suppose it is? "*The Supremacy of the Laws and the Constitution*"!! Very good indeed: but why did'nt the Globe think of this when President Jackson repealed the law of 1816, by a Treasury Order, and trampled on the constitution by wresting the public purse from the custody of Congress? It becomes a champion of the law and constitution, it seems, only when the government menials can make nothing by their violation, and when they operate oppressly upon the people. "Oh Liberty! what abuses are not practised in thy name!" said Madame Roland, as she fell under the axe of Jacobin proscription in France. And the same apostrophe may be used in reference to "the Laws and the Constitution," when such a myrmidon of power as F. P. Blair adopts such a motto!—*Lynch'g. Vir.*

A Caricature called "The modern Balaam and his ass," is making a stir here. It represents the Spirit of the Protest, a female figure, all in white and looking most ghostly, holding a flaming sword in her hand, and meeting Andrew Jackson, like another Balaam, riding a Jackass, and with a club marked *Veto*, endeavering to force the donkey onward. Out of the Pocket of the rider hangs the Address—and, *in the tracks left by the Jackass*, is seen treading carefully along, Martin Van Buren himself, who seems to say, "I will walk in the steps of my predecessor." In the back-ground is seen the Mechanic's Bank, with the label, 'no specie Payments,' in this window. The whole thing is very clever and talented.—[*Boston Atlas.*

Judge Smith, formerly of South Carolina, now of Alabama, publishes his reasons for declining the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, conferred upon him by Gen. Jackson; the principal, and the soundest, is his (?) *political infirmities*!!—*N. Y. Star.*

Charlotte:

Friday, June 2, 1837.

The Bank of the State suspended specie payment!

By the following notice of the Cashier, it will be perceived that the Bank of the State of North Carolina has, by circumstances, been compelled to fall into the current and suspend specie payment, not from inability to meet the demands against it, as will appear from the Expose of the President, which we also publish, but in self defence. The simple fact, (says the Raleigh Register,) that the Bank of the Metropolis, the Pet Institution at Washington, was unable to sustain itself, backed by all the resources of the Government, is justification enough for every other Institution which has suspended. It is an argument which can neither be got round or overturned, and the force of which, we presume, no one will be disposed to underrate. The reason the Bank refuses to take Cape Fear Notes is accounted for by the Fayetteville Observer of the 24th instant, in the following extract:

"When the Bank of the State suspended payment, on Thursday last, there was some reason to believe that the Bank of Cape Fear would decide on a different course. If she continued to pay specie, she would not of course take the notes of the Bank of the State, a non-specie-paying institution. Should the latter, therefore, receive Cape Fear notes, she would be obliged to call for their redemption, either in specie or its equivalent. It was to avoid that appearance of unfriendliness towards the Cape Fear Bank, and to throw no obstacle in the way of the effort to pay specie, that the resolution was adopted."

We were led to believe, from information we had received, that the refusal to take Cape Fear notes by the Bank of the State was owing to another cause than the one assigned above, and which we intended to notice; but inasmuch as the cause assigned by the Observer may be the *real* one, we shall wave any further notice of the subject.

Bank of the State of N. C.

18th May, 1837.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, held on this day, the following proceedings were had, viz:

The Board taking into consideration the general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the United States, and the evident certainty of the early and entire exhaustion of the specie now in the vaults of this Bank and Branches, if they continue under existing circumstances to make specie payments,

Resolved unanimously, that this Bank and Branches, will forthwith suspend the payment of Specie for all demands on the same, until the further order of this Board.

Resolved, that the several Cashiers of this Bank, Branches and Agencies, be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to receive on Deposit, and in payment of Debts due the Institution, the Notes of this Bank and Branches only, until the further order of this Board.

Resolved, that this Bank will proceed to curtail its Debts as speedily as may be consistent with the ability of its Debtors in this season of difficulty; and the ultimate security of the Debts.

A copy from the Journal,

C. DEWEY, Cash.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The foregoing resolutions, adopted by the Directors of the Bank, will inform you that they have determined, for the present, and under existing circumstances, to suspend the payment of specie. This determination was adopted on deliberate consideration, under a deep sense of heavy responsibility, with painful reluctance, and not until a general suspension of all the Banks in the commercial Union, and in the adjoining states.—An imperative sense of duty to you and the people of the state impelled them to the adoption of the measure. They feel justified in the motives by which they were influenced, and for their approval, rely on your candor and liberality.

Before resorting to a measure, the defence of which can be placed only on the ground of *absolute necessity*, they adopted all the means in their power to reduce the liabilities of the Bank and to strengthen its resources for maintaining the credit it has sustained from its organization.

During the past fall and winter, they brought from abroad a large amount in coin—they have transferred specie from the stronger to the weaker points of the institution to sustain it against all probable demands: they have reduced the outstanding debt, during the last six months, nearly half a million of dollars, and would have reduced it still further, but for the inability of their debtors, produced by unavoidable causes, and the universal prostration of commercial credit; and they have, in the same period, reduced the amount of notes in circulation upwards of half a million of dollars. After the adoption of all the means within their control, to sustain the Bank in the anticipated season of difficulty, and feeling a reasonable confidence in their ability to bear their fair proportion of the general pressure, they found themselves surrounded, on all sides, by Banks (several of which are indebted to this Bank,) which have determined to suspend their payment in specie, and exposed to the demands of all, who may choose to hoard up coin, and the exactions of those whose business is to make all the profit they can by selling it at a premium for *exportation*.

Fully satisfied that, under such circumstances, they would very soon be compelled by the rapid demands for coin, and the consequent exhaustion of their vaults, to decline the payment of specie, they believed it to be their duty not to postpone a suspension to a later period, but to suspend at once, and, by so doing, preserve the means of enabling the Bank to resume *efficiently* the payment of specie at a future day.

The Directors did not feel themselves at liberty to contend for the "point of honor" involved in the contest, at the expense of the stockholders and debtors of the Bank. No possible benefit could accrue to the people of *this* state, by their adopting a course, which would have transferred the specie from this to other states or foreign parts; while, by retaining it here, it would afford ample means for the resumption of specie payments.

You will perceive by one of the foregoing resolutions, that it is not intended to extend the business of the Bank, but to curtail its operations as speedily as may be consistent with the ability of the debtors, and security of its debts. A due regard for the circumstances in which the debtors are placed, will induce all the indulgence which can be extended to them, without impairing the ability of the Bank to fulfil its indispensable duty at an early day.

For the purpose of enlarging the security of the creditors of the Bank, no dividends of profit will be made during the suspension of payments in coin. A full statement of the condition of the Bank, showing its means and liabilities, will be made and published for your information, as early as returns from the branches and agencies are received, a comparison of which, with the statement of the last half year, will, they confidently believe, prove that they have not been unfaithful to the high trust committed to them.

They pledge themselves to be in readiness to resume the payment of their liabilities, in specie, simultaneously with the banking institutions of the adjoining states.

By order of the Board,

DUN. CAMERON, Pres't.

May 19, 1837.

☞ *Great Excitement at the North, &c.*—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Post Master General have issued peremptory orders to its Collectors and Postmasters, not to receive any thing but specie or the notes of specie paying banks, in payment of customs, postages, &c. All the Banks having suspended specie payment and it being an impossibility to obtain specie from other sources without paying a very high premium, the Collector of New York knowing its impracticability, went to Washington to get the order in some manner changed. In this he did not succeed, the Secretary considering himself restricted by existing laws from varying the order. In Boston there appears to be a disposition to resist these measures. The Atlas says "our sober city seemed to be on the point of a revolution. The excitement produced by the measures adopted by the Government, in regard to the Custom-house and Post Office, was tremendous and fearful. One spirit of resistance and war seemed to pervade the city, and nothing was spoken of but opposition to the tyrannical edicts of the Cabinet. The immediate topic of excitement was the order of the Postmaster General, directing the Postmaster of the city to receive postages in specie only." A meeting was held on the 16th at Faneuil Hall, at which a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of complying with the Post Office Specie Circular, which were to report on the next day. On the 17th, an immense meeting assembled to hear the report of the committee. The following is a short account of the proceedings:

The meeting was one of intense excitement. The Report was made by Zebedee Cook, Jr., and, after reciting the circumstances under which the Post Office Circular was issued, according to the Boston Atlas of the 18th, from which it is copied, "concluded with a series of resolutions, declaring that the Post Office Circular would be oppressive, exacting, and impracticable; that it would be resisted 'peaceably,' if it were possible, 'forcibly,' if it were necessary—at any rate, that it should be AT ALL HAZARDS RESISTED."

These resolutions were interrupted with long and loud acclamations of applause. The assembled citizens were ready for their immediate adoption.

Mr. Geo. Bond and Mr. Abbot Lawrence, although assenting to the deductions of the Report, and sharing in the indignation of the meeting, urged a delay, before resolutions so decisive were adopted.

Mr. Abbot Lawrence is reported to have spoken to this effect:

"He would not hesitate to speak his sentiments of the Administration. THERE IS NO PEOPLE ON THE FACE ON GOD'S EARTH THAT IS SO ABUSED, CHEATED, PLUNDERED, AND TRAMPLED UPON BY THEIR RULERS AS ARE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. This was his sincere and deliberate conviction. He would not say that he did not approve *all* the sentiments of the resolutions. But the time had not yet come for their adoption. It might come—it might come the next week—and citizens might then come together, prepared to adopt the resolutions that had been read, and adopt the measures necessary to sustain them. When the fearful crisis should arrive—when the issue should eventually be made up between an oppressed People and an oppressing Government—he should not be at a loss for the course that it would be proper for him to pursue. Meanwhile, let us proceed with great caution, prudence, and foresight. The Government are in the wrong. THEY EXACT IMPOSSIBILITIES; and let us keep them in the wrong, and commit ourselves by no overt act, till we find that the laws of self-preservation compel us to a forcible resistance. We are afloat upon a tempestuous ocean—with no rudder—no compass—no pilot; and the time may come when the CREW WILL BE COMPELLED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE SHIP."

After an attempt by Mr. Adams and Mr. Joselyn (friends of the Administration) to justify their measures, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Abbot Lawrence, and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting recommend to the Post-master of this city the postponement of the execution of the order from the General Post Office, requiring individuals to pay specie for letters on the delivery of the same, until he can hear from the Department.

"*Resolved*, That the consideration of the Report and Resolutions submitted this morning be postponed until Saturday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and that in the mean time, they be committed to a committee of twenty-four, consisting of the committee who reported them, and fifteen other gentlemen.

The following gentlemen were then added to the committee already appointed: William Prescott, Charles Jackson, Samuel Hubbard, Wm. Sullivan, Geo. Bond, Geo. Darracott, Geo. Hallett, Patrick T. Jackson, Charles P. Curtis, Abbot Lawrence, James Read, and Simon Wilkinson.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday, the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The report of the committee will then be submitted.

☞ Most of the Banks of South Carolina, if not all, have suspended specie payment.—Very little doubt exists, as far as we can learn, of their solvency, and it would be well for our friends hereabouts not to listen to every rumor of a Bank failing during this time of pressure. No Bank in the South appears to be more able to meet its liabilities than the Commercial Bank of Columbia, which our readers will perceive from the following statement, submitted by a committee appointed at a public meeting held in Columbia on the 17th ult., to take into consideration the final decision of the Bank of Charleston in relation to the suspension of the payment of specie.

The Capital of the Bank is,		$500,000 00
Each Stockholder is liable to the Bank for twice the amount of his Stock.		
All the Stockholders are residents of the State, and of undoubted credit.		
The Bank has assets, in specie, notes and balances of other Banks, notes and drafts discounted, and bills,		$1,590,998 14
Its liabilities are,		
Notes in circulation,	$509,945	
Deposites,	182,615 22	691,960 32
Leaving an excess of assets in favor of the Bank of		$899,137 82

This amount the Committee believe is secured upon unquestionable paper, and is already as secure as the best friends of the institution can desire. But the bill holders and depositors have, beyond this security, which amounts to more than two dollars of assets for every one owed by the Bank, the still farther security which exists in the liability of the Stockholders to twice the amount of their stock, which is for $800,000 of Stock, $1,600,000 00

So that in reality the bill holders and depositors have for their bills and deposites, which amount to,	691,960 32
The security of assets is	$1,590,998 14
Liability of Stockholders,	1,600,000 00
	3,199,998 14

or nearly $5 for every one owed by the Bank.

No reasonable man can desire a better evidence than the above. The Banks all state that the suspension will be temporary, having been compelled to adopt the measure as one of self-defence, caused by the suspension of the Northern Banks.

☞ *The Better Currency.*—A FACT.—The Boston Atlas gives the following as one of the many instances of the baneful operations of the "Experiment" on the poor:

An elderly and respectable female, in reduced circumstances, presented yesterday in the market a twenty dollar note of the Planters' Bank of Natchez, one of the Deposite Pet Banks. It was all the money she had in the world; but she found that it would not buy her a pound of beef. Under these circumstances, she applied to one of the men of whom she had been in the habit of making little purchases, for advice.

She told him that she was poor, and chiefly dependant on the pecuniary assistance she received from her son, who was settled at Natchez and who had been in the habit of making her such small and occasional remittances as he could spare from the results of his constant and laborious industry. His last remittance, which was all the money she had in the world, was this twenty dollar note on the Planter's Bank. He had no other way of remitting than by mail—and the best currency which he could remit was that of a Deposite Bank. Deceived by the false promises of the Government, he probably thought that this bill would be redeemed by the Pet Bank in this city.

The friend to whom she applied, took the bill to one of the Deposite Banks, and asked at what discount it would take the bill. The answer was, that it could not take it at any price. Being thus driven to the Brokers, the reply was, that for the ☐ TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE ☐ they could afford to pay but ☐ FIVE DOLLARS! ☐ Thus is a poor and destitute woman, by the mere action of the Executive, defrauded of three fourths of a sum, which however insignificant, was to herself of the utmost consequence, inasmuch as it was her *all*. Thus it is not merely those who have "*earned nothing*" and therefore OUGHT TO STARVE"—in the language of the Globe—who have been stripped and plundered by the accursed policy of a Cabinet of swindlers and vagabonds—but the honest and laborious POOR—the very class interested above all others in the preservation of a sound and uniform currency.

Even in this State the "Pet Bank" refuses the notes of the "Pet Bank" of South Carolina. Was the U. S. Bank notes ever refused. We imagine not, except perhaps by some of the "hirelings" of the Government—but under the "equal currency" of Dr. Jackson, a loss is to be sustained, not by the rich, but by those least able to bear it, "the poor" of the country. It was one of the proudest of Gen. Jackson's boasts, (says the Richmond Whig,) that he would *equalize* the currency of the country. Upon which it has been well said, by one who often speaks to the point, that this is the *only* promise which the old hero ever kept. He had indeed *equalized* the currency—not by exalting the value of the bad, but by bringing down the good, until all was *equally* worthless.

"THE POSSESSION OF PROPERTY IS THE PROOF OF MERIT."

The above extract from the report of the New York Committee, appears to have caused some of the Van Buren prints some uneasiness, and they have taken up the idea that the Merchants were "*desirous of drawing a broad line of distinction between the Rich and Poor, which would cause a state of affairs dreadful in the extreme.*" Nothing can be more erroneous, in our view, than such a construction as this. The meaning of the word "MERIT" according to Webster's dictionary, is "*desert, worth, to earn by services.*" If this is the true meaning, is not the "POSSESSION OF PROPERTY THEN, IN A MAJORITY OF CASES, THE PROOF OF MERIT?" Is not the encouragement bestowed upon the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Printer, &c., in a great measure the reward of "MERIT." Then, if they succeed in accumulating property, is it not a "*proof of merit*," not derived from the influence of property itself, but from the conduct of the individual. We think so most clearly. And why do the Committee say "that in a majority of cases the possession of property is the proof of merit"—because you were born rich? No. Why then?—"BECAUSE IN A COUNTRY OF FREE LAWS AND EQUAL RIGHTS, PROPERTY, AS A GENERAL RULE, CANNOT BE ACQUIRED WITHOUT INDUSTRY, SKILL AND ECONOMY." This may be a very good trap to catch gulls, but no reflecting man can be taken by it, and this is not the first time that "the party" have attempted to draw a distinction between the Rich and the Poor.

☞ The Milton Spectator says, in relation to the Committee from New York, the Report, &c., that "the whole of this affair was gotten up merely for effect, to humbug the People into the belief that the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, has proved a curse to the country, and if persisted in by Mr. Van Buren, will plunge it into utter and irretrievable ruin; and also to terrify them into the belief that nothing but a recharter of the U. S. Bank, can afford immediate and permanent relief to a groaning and distressed country." What think you now, Mr. Spectator, since Mr. Van Buren has acceded to what to the N. Y. Committee requested? Is it still in effect?

☞ *Metallic Currency.*—An esteemed and very intelligent [illegible] says the Salem Gazette) writes as [illegible]

"With respect to a [illegible] currency, nothing can be more preposterous [illegible] than that specie can ever take the [illegible] of a paper medium in this or [illegible] country. In fact there cannot be [illegible] metals in the known world for such a purpose. There is probably at this moment a sufficient quantity of specie for all the actual wants of the people, if it could only be left to find its own level, which is the true tendency of this commodity, to go where it is the most wanted. Doubtless the identical same coin pass and repass the Atlantic times again and again; at one time in the vaults of the American Banks, and then again, as if on a visit to their old acquaintances, rattling and chinking on the compters of the Bank of England, and this is all the use for which specie can be wanted."

The writer certainly expresses the opinion we have always held that there was not in the known world precious metals enough to take the entire place of a paper medium—the opinion of Dr. Jackson and his government to the contrary notwithstanding. The people no doubt themselves will soon be forced to the same conclusion by the injury they are directly sustaining from the low price of the staple commodities, the general distress among the laboring class at the North, and the unexampled pressure in the money market.—The only countries where an entire metallic circulating medium exists is Spain and Italy, two miserably poor countries, without commerce and without employment for the laboring classes.

☞ *Curious Fact.*—In looking over our reports of arrivals on 16th inst. we find, says the New York Express, that there were *four* foreign vessels to *one* American. The flags of no less than 11 nations came into our port on that day.

The Camden Courier states that the stage from Columbia to Charleston was lately robbed of three trunks; one of which was afterwards found near the Columbia bridge, rifled of its contents.

GEORGE R. GILMER has been nominated as the Whig Candidate for Governor, in Georgia, by a numerously attended Convention, just held at Milledgeville.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

MR. EDITOR: I observed the other day in perusing the columns of the "Western Carolinian" the following, "The Belgian man.—We forgot a few weeks ago to announce that *Wm. H. Haywood* of the City of Raleigh, lately appointed Charge d' Affairs to the King of Belgium, absolutely declines making the trip. It is supposed that the difficulty he finds in learning the Dutch Language at his time of life is the principal cause of his declension. Others say, that he expected a birth at Washington City, in one of the Cabinets, and failing to get that he swears he wont cross salt water as he has a *wife and Children*." At the same time I also observed the following information. "The Branch Mint in Charlotte.—Mr. Wheeler who knocked Mr. Hutchison's nose out of joint, passed on through this place last week to enter on the duty and enjoyment of his office. Our readers will recollect he has been appointed Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte, and also knocked over Doct. Fox's *Pail of Milk*."

From this I am unable to understand "from the light before me" that Mr. Haywood the Charge d' Affairs didnt *understand Dutch*. The risque also of crossing salt water with a *wife and children* being too great for a salary of $4500 a year—but that a berth in the Cabinet would have shifted, the salary being $6,000 a year!—Mr. Hutchison was knocked *clear out of the President of the Mint* with the comfortable salary of $2000 a year at home—this is good and very good & that the good old gentleman Doctor Fox's *Pail of Milk* was ingloriously upset. Mr. Haywood the Charge I know desired an appointment in the Cabinet—the seat of Mr. Forsythe—because he wrote you remember the Address before the last Presidential election entitled "The People *vs.* The Bank." Mr. Hutchison deserved (as he couldn't be) "President of the Mint" something comfortable, say the *Mission to Belgium*, because he wrote a Circular in 1834, denouncing the Bank and lauding the removal of the Deposites. He also knows all about the *Dutch Language* and has no *wife nor children* to cross the *salt water*. And lastly but not leastly, Doctor Fox—He is the biggest man of the three. He is such a *wise man*, a *good man* and a *pretty man*. But that *Pail of Milk!* what does it mean!! *I can't tell*. But certainly he ought to have been appointed "Clark in the Mint" with the snug salary of $1000 a year, which, added to the profits of *Steam Doctoring* would have made him a *Gentleman* the balance of his life.

Mr. Editor, I am not satisfied. I wish consultation with you and our neighbor the "Western Carolinian" upon the subject. I propose that we Petition forthwith Mr Van Buren the nominee of "the Greatest and Best" to remodel things; and have them appointed. They have as is said in the play, "done the State some service." *I am a little afraid of 'em*—They feel disappointed. Should they join the "new born Whigs" (as the old General calls us) why four years hence—little Van may be perhaps, blown *Sky high*.

A FARMER.

NOTICE.

AT the meeting of the next Legislature, a bill will be introduced to abolish or amend the charter of this Village.

MANY CITIZENS.

MARRIED

In this County, on the 25th ult. by Robert D. Alexander, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM P. CHRISTIANBERRY to Miss MARY MAGARY.

In Lancaster Dis., S. C. on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Irey L. Potter, Mr. ALEXANDER DUNLAP, merchant of Lancasterville, to Miss JANE A. MASSEY.

Also, on the 21st ult. in Lancasterville, S. C. by Thomas J. Wright, Esq., Mr. CULLEN P. POWELL, formerly of Chester Dis., to Miss FLORILLA MATHEW, late of Camden, S. C.

Also, on the 25th ult., in Lancasterville, S. C. by the Rev. Irey L. Potter, Mr. BENJAMIN TROTT, formerly of Salisbury, N. C. to Miss FRANCES ROSS, of Mecklenburg, N. C.

(With the last notice, we acknowledge the reception of a slice of Cake.)

DIED

In this County, on the 29th ult. MINERVA W., wife of Col. Wm. M. Orr, and daughter of John Hayes, Esq., of Lincoln county, in the 37th year of her age.

The Rev. James Thomas will preach on the 2d, 3d, and 4th, June, in Charlotte; on the 7th, at Chalk Level; 9th, 10th, and 11th, at Flint Hill; 13th, at Hickory Grove; 15th, at Sardis; that night in Yorkville; on the 15th and 16th, in Yorkville; 17th, at Mill Creek; 18th at Flint Hill.

Friends are requested to extend these notices.

We are authorised to announce Capt. JOHN JENNINGS DUNLAP as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAS. T. J. ORR as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JENNINGS R. KERR, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce BEALY OATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorised to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorised to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to recent instructions from the Post Master General, I am authorized to receive nothing but Gold, Silver or its equivalent, in payment hereafter for Postage. H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

May 27, 1837.

Just Received,

AT THE

NEW CASH STORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Hats, Shoes & Bonnets,

Britannia and Queensware,

Bacon, Flour & Groceries,

Iron & Castings, &c. &c.

all of which, the public are assured, are offered at unusually low prices, for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or on SHORT CREDIT. Call and see! The terms shall be made to suit. TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

May 31, 1837. 48tf

UNRIVALLED

ATTRACTION.

Caravan & Circus.

Drury, Vantassle, Brown & Co.,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that their

Circus & Menagerie,

will be exhibited in Charlotte,

On Saturday, June 3d, 1837,

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

The Managers of this Company have spared no pains or expense in selecting the best

Equestrians & Musicians

now travelling in the United States. Their Horses are fine and their trappings the best in this country. The Equestrians that accompany this Establishment are as follows:

Johnson, Waterman, Jackson, Lyon, Goodspead, Kennedy, Jamison, Creighton, Moore.

Master Hobbs, Grage, &c.

Riding Master—Mr. Waterman.

Clown—Mr. Creighton.

In addition to the Circus, will be exhibited a variety of

WILD BEASTS & BIRDS,

without any extra charge. See large bills, [illegible] at the Hotels and public places.

[illegible]ttance to the whole 50 cents.

[illegible] will be exhibited on Monday at [illegible] and on Tuesday at Concord.

The Hon. Robert F. Stanly

HAS been appointed by the *Dialectic Society*, to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. Carolina.

May 25, 1837.

Corn Meal, Bacon & Lard

FOR sale on good terms, for cash, by
W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, May 1837. 47tf

Are you Sick?

WE have just received a fresh supply of Dr. **Beckwiths Pills**—for Sale by
WILLIAMS & BOYD.

May 23, 1837. 47tf

Sale of Town Lots.

THE Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, on Saturday, the 3d of June next, the House now occupied by Mrs. McCracken, standing in College street. Also the following lots, viz. Square No. 94, containing 8 lots, and Nos. 460, 461, 464 and 465 in Square No. 88. Terms made known on the day of sale.

By Order of the Board
JAMES T. ASBURY, *Clm'n.*

May 24, 1837. 148

Public Notice.

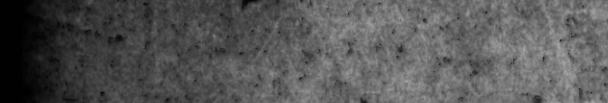
HAVING associated myself with my father-in-law, Wm. Phillips, in my business, I call upon all who are indebted to me, to come and make immediate payment, as I will positively show no respect to persons nor will I grant any indulgence, except what the law allows.

WM. HUNTER.

N. B. Mr. Phillips will now attend principally to the concern, as I am about turning my attention to another business.

Charlotte, May 25, 1837. 47 3t W. H.

NOTICE.



I WILL sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of May next, being the 22d day, the Plantation on which the Rev. Samuel Caldwell died, one mile north of Sugar Creek Church, and containing upward of **300** acres of land, on which is a good Brick Dwelling House and necessary outhouses, and on which is an excellent meadow of from five to ten acres, and fifty or perhaps one hundred acres of cleared land. I will sell the above property for *Cash*, to satisfy certain claims, for the payment of which it is conveyed to me in trust.

J. M. HUTCHISON *Trustee.*

April 12th, 1837.

Postponement.

The Sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until Tuesday of the next County Court, being the 25th day of July next.

J. M. HUTHISON, *Trustee.*

May 22, 1837. 148

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, inform the public that their Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Furnace are now in full operation, and that they are now making large quantities of

NAILS,
Iron, of every description
AND
CASTINGS;

All of which are of a good quality, and inferior to none made in the Union, and would be pleased to fill any orders in their line of business. They have on hand an assortment of Grist and Saw Mill IRONS, well executed, as their Smith is inferior to none. All orders will be filled on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

Owing to the pressure of the times, they have lowered their prices, and in future, will sell as follows: Saw and Grist Mill Irons at 17 cts. per lb.; Nails, 8 cts.;—Small tire and thin rolled Iron, 7½ cts. Large tire and scolloped Iron, 6½ cts. Castings, assorted, 4 cts.

All letters to the Subscribers to be addressed to them at Lincolnton.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

May 20th, 1837. 150

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a note of hand given to John Osborne, for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, dated about the 15th of February, 1837. As the note was fraudulently obtained, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

WM. D. WINCHESTER.

May 17, 1837. 148*

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. BARRINGER & PHIFER, }
" J. F. & C. PHIFER, } *Co*
" PHIFER & MOSS, }
Fayetteville, April, 1837.

WILLIAM.

Maria's like a clock they say,
Unconscious of her beauty;
She regulates the live long day,
Essential to ev'ry duty.

If this be true, such self-command,
Such well directed pow'rs
Oh! may her little minute hand
Become a hand of hours.

The Wa[illegible].—A few years ago there [illegible] with a long beard in London, [illegible] himself to be the Wandering [illegible] adhere to the legend, which was of little consequence, as his visiters were not likely to be better informed than himself, but laid claim to higher antiquity than the Jerusalem shoemaker, and declared that he had been with Noah in the ark. Noah, he said, had refused to take him; but he got in secretly, and hid himself among the beasts, which is the reason why his name is not mentioned in the Bible; and while he was there, a he-goat had given him a blow on the forehead, the mark of which was visible to this day. Some people asked him which country he liked best of all that he had visited in his long peregrinations; he answered 'Spain,' as perhaps a man would have done who had really seen all the world. But it was remarked as rather extraordinary, that a Jew should prefer the country of the Inquisition. 'God bless you sir!' replied the ready rouge, shaking his head, and smiling at the same time, as if at the error of the observation, "it was long before Christianity that I was last in Spain, and I shall not go there again till long after all is over!"—*Espriella's Letters.*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of *Wm. J. Keahey & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement by Cash or Note, with Wm. J. Keahey.

WM. J. KEAHEY,
A. M. RANKIN.

May 10, 1837. 150

Wm. J. Keahey

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, that he is better prepared than formerly, to accommodate satisfactorily, all who favor him with their patronage.

May 10, 1837.

To Tailors.

The subscriber would inform the trade, that he is agent for two of the most popular systems for Tailoring in the United States. Call and see something new.

WM. J. KEAHEY.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

Samuel H. Smith and Mary his wife, }
vs.
Robt. G. Flanagan and others. }

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for Colbert Flanagan and Morgan Flanagan, two of the defendants in this case, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $2½. 151

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

John R. Williams, }
vs.
Robert McComb and others. }

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for Robert McComb, defendant in this case, and who resides out of the limits of this State, to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $2½. 151

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

Irwin & Elms, }
vs. } Original Attachment.
William Carolan. }

Levied in the hands of Thomas Charles and him summoned as Garnishee:

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said William Carolan appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment will be entered by default against him.

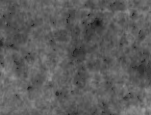
Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D., 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $3¼. 151

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Just in Time!



THE Subscribers inform their friends and former customers that they are now receiving from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as other men, and will in all cases make liberal discounts to persons paying **Cash.** They wish their friends to call and "*take a peep*" at their STOCK. Any person buying goods by the piece shall have bargains. They also wish it distinctly understood, that they are the General *Agents* for selling

Dr. Peters' Anti-Bilious Pills,

that they receive them from head quarters and are warranted to be *genuine.* Any person can be supplied by the quantity at a small advance.

—ALSO ON HANDS—

Judkin's celebrated Ointment, Best Rio and Laguira Coffee, *St. Croix Sugar and Salt,*

with many other articles in our line. Please call and see.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 43tf

Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax.

J. M'CONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

April 26, 1837. 43tf

SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
Executed in the neatest & latest Style, by
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 148

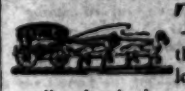
Farmers' Inn.

THE subscriber having recommenced business at the above stand, hopes that his former friends and patrons will still oblige him by calling. His **Table** will be supplied with as good fare as the market will afford, and his STABLE equal to any in this place.

JAMES R. NEELY.

March 30, 1837. 39tf

Once More!



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that he has added to the **Omnibus Concern** more Horses and Carriages, and feels confident that he can accommodate all who may wish private conveyances from Charlotte. He also keeps

Saddle Horses.

Terms of hire reasonable.

B. P. BOYD.

April 12, 1837. 153

N. B. The subscriber also keeps for the accommodation of the Travelling Public, **Corn, Fodder, Hay, Meal, &c.** for Sale. Call at the Post Office.

B. P. B.

The Elegant and Thorough-bred *HORSE*
McDUFF,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: at the Charlotte Hotel on the 6th of March next, and on the 8th March at R. People's Store, in Providence Settlement, and at T. R. Cureton's Store, Lancaster District, S. C., on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day during the season, and will render service at the low price of **$12** the single leap; **$20** the Season; **$30** to ensure a Mare to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed, with **50** cents to the Groom in every instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, in fine health, rising eleven years old. In appearance and purity of blood, he has but few equals. The season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th of June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race Horse Washington, he by Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly renowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's dam was the celebrated Ariadne by the imported Citizen. McDuff's dam was Col. R. H. Jones's fine bred mare Perfection, who was by Sir Archy, her dam by Bail's old Florizel, (the best race horse in America of his day,) her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. g. grand dam by Celer, g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Why-not.

For Performance on the Turf, see handbills.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Spreadsborough, Anson Co. Feb. 1837. 40tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Feb. 23, 1837.

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,

well worth the attention of Tanners in the interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and on accomodating terms for Cash or City Acceptances.

—ALSO—

Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUIKSHANK.

Charleston, Jan. 28, 1837. 148

The Symmetrical and Thoroughbred Horse
SWEEPER,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the stable of the subscriber, one and a half miles North of Welch's Mill, nine miles west of Concord, and about twelve miles Southwest of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Camden and Cheraw to Statesville, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and will be let to Mares at the following rates: *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid whenever service is rendered; *Ten Dollars* for the Season, to be paid at the expiration of the Season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal. In every instance, parting with or transferring the Mare forfeits the insurance. SWEEPER will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be liable for any that may happen. The Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

Description.—SWEEPER is a very rich mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nine years old next October, of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen hands high, and for extraction or parentage inferior to no horse in this section of country. It is deemed unnecessary to say much as to his form and muscular power—he will show for himself.

Pedigree.—SWEEPER was foaled and raised in Western Virginia. He was sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the renowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pantaloon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton, and he by the old imported Diomede, grandam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, and flatters himself he can accomodate them with a horse as a foal-getter, that in every respect is calculated to please and render more universal satisfaction than any horse he has ever kept. Although the subscriber labors under the peculiar disadvantage of not having the opportunity of showing his horse to his friends and former customers sooner, he fondly cherishes the belief that from the superiority of Sweeper and the accomodation of terms, he will merit a liberal share of patronage. The stallion Sweeper has but very recently arrived in these parts from Western Virginia. The subscriber confidently recommends his friends and former customers who have Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse, and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.

ELAM S. HARRIS.

Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouched for as above, by

GEORGE H. PHELPS,
AND
Maj. THOMAS ALLEN,
Both of Western Virginia.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance and wishing to put mares, will be accomodated on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.

38tf E. S. H.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, about the 1st of October last, a negro man by the name of JIM, aged about 27 years, and about 6 ft. high, of a yellow complexion. He was purchased of Darling Love, of Cabarrus county, and I suspect he is lurking about Read's Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him.

JOHN K. HARRISON.

March 2, 1837. 44tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Drs. Thomas Harris & F. C. Caldwell

HAVE associated themselves in the

Practice of Medecine,

and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One or the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.

March, 1, 1837. 43tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured, my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used light bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at
WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—MAY 17.

Brandy, Peach,	75a 80	Iron,	5½ a 6
do. Apple,	65 a 70	Molasses,	42 a 43
Bacon,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Lump,	16 a
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Corn,	80 a 85	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	81 a	Wheat,	000
Flour,	6 3 a 5	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Feathers,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

CHERAW—MAY 24.

Bacon,	10 a 11	Iron,	5 a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Molasses,	45 a 55
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Salt, in sacks,	3½ a
Corn,	80 a 81	do. bush.	87½
Flour from wags.	8 a	Tallow,	10 a 21½
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 13

COLUMBIA—MAY 13.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	45 a 62½
Bacon, round,	13 a 16	do Orleans,	00 a 50
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 3½
Bagging, hemp,	20 a 23	do in bulk,	75
do tow,	25 a 00	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Cotton,	4 a 8	do brown,	10 a 13
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	12 a 14
Corn,	87 a 81½	do St. Croix,	17 a 14
Flour, country,	6 a 8	do Havana,	16 a 18
Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½	Tallow,	10 a 12
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	43 a 43

CHARLESTON—MAY 13.

Apple Brandy,	38 a 45	Mackerel, No. 1,	16 a 0
Bacon,	8 a 9½	do No. 2,	9 a 0
do Hams,	12 a 00	do No. 3,	7 a 0
Butter,	16 a 20	Nails, cut,	6 a0
Bagging,	18 a 20	Oats,	50 a 55
Bale Rope,	11 a 13	Rice, prime,	2½ a 2¾
Beeswax,	18 a 22	do inferior,	2 a 2½
Cotton, upland,	12 a 13	Salt, in sacks,	1¼ a 2¾
Coffee, prime,	12 a 31½	do in bulk,	37
do inferior,	11 a 11½	do T. Island,	30
Corn,	1 a 107	Sugar, Havana,	12 a 13½
Cogn'c Brandy,	1¼ a 2	do loaf,	15 a 16
Flour,	11 a 12	do brown,	9a 9
Holland Gin,	1 a 1¼	do St. Croix,	8 a 9
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	6¼ a 8
Lard,	9 a 10	Teas,	65 a 75
Molasses, Cuba,	25 a 27	Tallow, Carolina,	8 a 10
do Orleans,	35 a 37	Whiskey,	45 a 47